

Having published in the Commonwealth the article of the Gazette to which the subjoined is a response by the "Kentucky Contributor," justice requires its publication.

An article appeared in the Gazette of the 4th of August, headed "Views of a Kentuckian on Kentucky Policy," which needs a notice. The writer evidently believes that the class of Union men which sustained Magoffin in 1861 in his insolent refusal to furnish troops to the general Government, now control the policy of the State and influence Gen. Burbridge in carrying out the recommendation in Sherman's letter. This is not so. These men are now generally Copperheads, and have about as much influence with Gen. Burbridge as the rebels themselves. That sort of a Union man has no influence with the General commanding the District of Kentucky. He does not now, nor has he ever listened to their advice. But on the contrary, they are looked upon by the General as the most dangerous agitators and disturbers of the public peace which we have ever had in the State. The General is no part of a Copperhead. He does not in the least sympathize with any of their political notions, and he shows them no more favors than he does rebels. They did under previous commanders, get the ear of the General, and were exceedingly busy in getting rebels off after they were arrested. But now that thing is played out. This writer bases his assertions upon cases of which he evidently knows nothing. And an official statement of the true facts in the case will plainly show it. This writer says, "Two guerrillas were sent to Henderson to be shot, under Burbridge's retaliatory order; and we are told that a large number of the most influential Union men of the place remonstrated against it, and that the execution was postponed." This is a very unfair statement of the case. The facts are, that the guerrillas were taken to Henderson. When they arrived there, it was discovered that a body of guerrillas, five hundred strong, were just outside of the town, and it was deemed unsafe to land them. A gun boat was sent for to protect this party which had the two condemned men in charge. Such being the case, the execution was postponed. But how long? Just long enough for the men in charge to telegraph to Gen. Burbridge the circumstances, and get his reply, which was to proceed immediately with the executions. It was proceeded with, and the men were shot. Why did this angry correspondent state that fact? If he did not know anything about the affair, why did he go off half-cooked, and thus produce the erroneous impression that the men were not executed? His ignorance of the facts ought to have been a sufficient motive for his keeping silent. But let's proceed to another case: "Gen. Sherman says persons who harbor, conceal and aid the enemies of the United States shall be sent out of the limits of the country. A lady, wife of a rebel officer, and of a prominent family, is found to have concealed in her house one of John Morgan's band. The General in command ordered said lady to be arrested and sent to headquarters at Lexington. The arrest is made. A Union man holding a high official position in Kentucky says the lady is in delicate health, and writes a letter, which a Union physician certifies to, that it would not be safe for the lady's health to take a trip to Lexington. The General in command releases the lady, and this is the last we hear of it."

We have underscored the last sentence in this statement for the reason that we may call the especial attention of the reader to it. It is every word of it false. The lady has not been released, and will not be released. Gen. Burbridge ordered her arrest and removal to Lexington. He was advised that she was dangerously ill and could not be moved. The General sent a Surgeon to inquire into the state of her health, and that Surgeon reported that it would cost the lady her life to be removed. She is paroled until she gets well enough to travel. She is not released, and it is the firm intention of the General to send her to her husband in Dixie. Again: "A rebel Lieutenant of an influential family is permitted by the commanding General to go to his friends in Woodford and remain there, reporting once a week by letter to headquarters at Lexington, because in the raid of Morgan to plunder the people of Kentucky of her property, and murder her peaceful citizens, he received a wound which incapacitated him for that kind of service for awhile, and the Union people of Kentucky are anxious to nurse and care for him until he is on his legs again and fit to begin his devilry anew; and the General commanding gives them permission to do it."

Lieut. Bullock was wounded in the fight at Mt. Sterling and captured. His wound was a severe one, costing him a leg. His friends asked permission to take him out of the hospital to a private family in Woodford and attend to him. Gen. Burbridge granted the request. We can not see anything very wrong in this. By so doing he relieved the U. S. hospital of the trouble and expense of keeping and nursing him. And we reckon there is no more reason allowing "Union men" who are private citizens to nurse Bullock and doctor him at their own expense, than in having him nursed by "Union" employees and doctors in the hospital at the expense of the Government. What harm can this poor wounded man with a leg amputated do? Is our correspondent afraid this sick cripple will spring up a strong-armed man, like Goliath of old, and slay right and left? No person but an unreflecting, intemperate man can blame Gen. Burbridge for this show of humanity. We cannot for the life of us see how it will in the least injure the Union cause in the State. It may make some men, who are so fierce in their zeal against rebels that they would like to have one every morning for breakfast, boil over in their indignation at any man who would show mercy even to a wounded and sick rebel prisoner, but we hardly think it will either cause the Sons of Liberty to rise, or Morgan to again invade the State. There is no danger of Bullock getting away. At the right time he will be delivered up and sent to the prison that he claims his companions. The case of the "foolish girls" who sent the petition signed by the "Union men" to the General, we know nothing of. Said petition has not yet reached the General. Thus are the complaints of this "fervent son of the Union" disposed of. His article will have, no doubt, a profound effect upon the General, and will make him tremble in his boots for his position. Why, my dear sir, you ought to have let the General get a little used to these double stars which his distinguished services in the field had won for him, before you attempted to dissipate his fair fame. The General is doing his duty to the satisfaction of the best and surest Union men of the State. He is punishing all who

deserve punishing that are presented to him; and he is showing no favor to rebels or their sympathizers, the Copperheads, that they do not deserve. Rebels are men, and there are thousands of them in Kentucky that cannot be handled by a commander unless he is a tyrant and a brute. The general, before he can punish any of them, must have the evidence of their guilt, and that evidence must be plain enough to stand any rebutting testimony which can be brought against it. It is very easy to say that this and that man is a rebel, and ought to be punished, but it is another thing to get such evidence against him that will convict him. It is the very height of tyranny to take up a man and punish him on mere suspicion. Our Generals are very, very, through the intemperate zeal of Union men, led to arrest men, and when the case is fully investigated it is found that there is no positive evidence against them, and then, unless the General is a poor, miserable tyrant unfit even for the chief of a set of cannibals, he is compelled to release him. Gen. Burbridge is not provided with a Dyonian ear that can gather up and carry to his private room all the whisperings and schemings of the rebels all over the State. He must rely upon the testimony of Union men. And most certainly, if the testimony he relied upon was such as this correspondent has arrayed against him, he would be always wrong in punishing rebels. Our friend wants Ben. Butler to come to Kentucky. We are very well satisfied with Burbridge. But if Butler were here, we humbly think he would make short work of men who communicate such facts to the press as this correspondent has furnished. The real Union men of Kentucky never had a man more to their notions than Gen. Burbridge; and if rebels do not get their rights under his administration, they will deserve to go unwiped of Justice. We hope this writer will cool his wrath and possess his soul in peace.

The Rebels at Chambersburg, Pa.
The Washington Chronicle gives some interesting particulars of the rebel atrocities in Chambersburg. According to this statement, the rebel advance was first met by Lieut. Underhill, with a squad of thirty-five men and one gun. The effect produced upon the rebels by this little band shows what indomitable bravery and "pluck" will do. The rebels advanced in perfect abandon style, yelling, joking and laughing. At the first "blizzard" from the Lieutenant, it was ridiculous to see their fright and discomfiture. They fled pell-mell back to the main body, and when these again advanced Lieut. Underhill (all honor to him!) again opened on them, and actually with his handful of men held the whole rebel column, two thousand strong, at bay for one hour, killing and wounding several. The Lieutenant only withdrew his men when a messenger arrived from Gen. Averill, ordering him to do so. The rebels now unlimbered a piece and threw several shells over the town. The shells were the first intimation of the proximity of the rebels.

The advance into the town was one of the most systematized movements imaginable. A body took possession of each street and alley, and regularly advanced. The command went along the line to advance a certain distance and then halt. The clear ringing "forward" echoed from one end of the town to the other. Twenty paces at a time was their distance, and then "forward" ran along the line. Simultaneously they came out on the principal street. The sight of those men pouring out from the streets and alleys, not as two years ago, on a wild charge, but creeping silectly forth, each man with his carbine unsling, and leaning forward on his horse like the wild Camanche, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The rebels McCausland and Gilmore led the column up Market street. The notorious Harry Gilmore, of Gunpowder-bridge fame, immediately rode up opposite the Court House and inquired, with his peculiar pronunciation, "Whar's the Ma-a-r?" He was informed that the Mayor had left town. He then asked to see some prominent citizens. Dr. Richards, and Messrs. McClellan and Sharp were standing near by, conversing with their rebel surgeon, Dr. Budd, formerly a friend of Dr. Richards in Baltimore. Gilmore coming up, demanded "one hundred thousand dollars in gold, or its equivalent, five hundred thousand in greenbacks," to be delivered to them instant. To comply with this demand was of course, actually impossible. Dr. Richards informed Gilmore that such was the case, that the money had been removed from the banks, and that the citizens could not furnish the amount asked for.

The rebel then told the gentleman to consider themselves under arrest, called a guard and cried out, "We'll burn you a—d town anyhow, and send you to Libby." When the guard approached, Dr. Richards informed the rebel brigand that at one time he thought he (Gilmore) was a gentleman, but now his opinion was somewhat changed. This evidently hurt the rebel as he apologized for putting them under guard, by saying, "that it was their custom with all citizens." The rebel surgeon now interfered for them and addressed Gilmore: "Major, I'll take care of these gentlemen."

"Gilmore, will you take the responsibility of bringing these men to headquarters?" "I will, if I have to bring them on my back."

"All right, Doctor."

The chivalric Major then rode off. Dr. Budd went directly to the court house to have the gentleman released from arrest, and returned soon to tell them that they were free; but, said he, "they will burn your town," and, bending down his head, he went like a child.

The Burning of the Town.—The order for the burning of the town was given by Gen. McCausland at nine o'clock, and fifteen minutes afterwards flames were leaping from the windows of the houses in the Diamond. The rebels, breaking into the drug stores, procured turpentine, and making fireballs, threw them into the houses indiscriminately. The men were sent around in squads, plundering and burning every house they saw fit to enter. Very often these men obtained considerable sums of money from the wealthy citizens to protect their property. Their promises were ample until the money was in their hands, but after it was received they entirely disregarded them.

Nothing, comparatively, was saved—an old painting, the family Bible, a change of clothing, that was all. No time was allowed for the removal of the furniture, or even trunks of clothing. Seventy pianos in the different houses, in one street, were burned. The terror of the scene appalled even the rebels. Although the greater part went into the work with fiendish delight, some were greatly affected, and many a strong man shed tears. When the fire commenced, a rebel colonel, riding up to a burning building, threw into the fire a paper, saying: "There goes my commission; it may cost me my life, but I can't stand this."

How the Southern portion of the Town was saved.—Amidst the general apathy of the citizens, it is refreshing to point out instances of individual bravery. Through the exertions of one gentleman the whole southern portion of the town was saved. After the flames had attained sufficient headway in other parts, the executive officers of Gen. McCausland rode to the south of the town to see to the work of destruction there. Dismounting at a crossing they were courteously met by Dr. B. Rush Senseney, and invited into his residence to take a glass of wine. They gladly accepted his invitation, and entering the house, imbibed freely. Whether the wine in question was specially adapted for the occasion or not, I am unable to say, but certain it is that it had a remarkable effect on the rebel officers.

They became remarkably communicative, and disclosed to the Doctor their entire plans, &c., of their raid. Having left, by request, their autographs on a sheet of paper, they departed. No sooner had the door closed behind them than the Doctor wrote above the names of the communicative gentlemen an order from Gen. McCausland to spare the southern portion of the town. Armed with the "Special Order No. 14," the Doctor started out in time to see a squad of rebels firing the buildings in the square above. Presenting the document, the officer in charge at once desisted. It was ludicrous to see the rebels working upon the hand engines to save the south of the town, "by Special Order No. 14, of General McCausland."

The Doctor evidently has faith in the old maxim, "The end justifies the means." This same gentleman afterwards as the rebels were retreating from the town, captured two of them, with their horses and equipments. The men were sent immediately down to Harrisburg. The rebel Major who was killed shortly after the evacuation of the town by the citizens, and who was reported as the notorious Gilmore, turns out to be Major Bailey, 2d Independent Maryland Battalion.

Chambersburg as it is.—It is rather inappropriate to head this letter with Chambersburg. The town proper is numbered among the have-beens. No one can realize the destruction until he has seen it. The newspapers stated that two hundred and seventy houses have been burned at Chambersburg. This gives an incorrect idea of the whole affair. I need only say that, sitting, as I now do, in a house overlooking the scene, the whole town, with the exception of the houses in the south, is one mass of ruins. Charred, blackened, dreary walls, are all that now remain of the once beautiful Chambersburg.

The fire is yet smouldering in the cellars, and when night shrouds the ruins the lurid light, glistering over the dark walls, gives an effect weird and ghastly. Chambersburg now lies as an evidence of rebel barbarity, and one can not but think if justice is meted out to men that surely it will overtake the perpetrators of this horrible outrage against humanity and civilization.

The holding of the Bourbon Fair has been postponed until the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th days of October.

Among the deaths of rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Illinois, for the week ending August 6, were the following from Kentucky:

July 31st, H. C. Booth; August 1, R. W. Tulliaferro; August 2, Wm. Miller.

English View of American Finances.

The trade between this country and England being vast and involving great interests, the public men of that nation watch with an anxious eye all our monetary movements. Hence, the resignation of Mr. Chase and the appointment of Mr. Fessenden, as the Head of the Treasury Department, has called forth various comments from the leading journals. Whilst some of these are predicting our financial prostration, others are proving by the facts of history, that these predictions are the fruits of disordered or timid or prejudiced minds. The London Post, one of the most influential journals of Europe, thus meets these croakers, and shows that they are of the same family which in every crisis of great nations have been proved to be false prophets. It says:

The best answer to the croaking prophets of evil who are constantly uttering these doleful vaticinations is to quote the language of Lord Macaulay in relation to the contracting of debt by a nation. He says:

"At every stage in the growth of that debt it has been seriously asserted by wise men that bankruptcy and ruin were at hand. At every stage of the growth of that debt the nation has sent up the same cry of anguish and despair. Yet still the debt went on growing, and still bankruptcy and ruin were as remote as ever."

And he adds:—"The beggared, bankruptcy society not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but while meeting them grew richer and richer so fast that the growth could almost be discerned by the eye."

No one can dispute the evils of debt, either to nations or individuals, and none can view the contraction of a huge mountain of indebtedness by a young nation hitherto free from that curse of the Old World, without regret to the calamity which has placed her on a level with the less favored kingdoms. But to describe the United States as a bankrupt and ruined community, because in a struggle for national existence she has contracted less than half the debt which we incurred in foreign wars, is to transcend even the limits of misrepresentation allowed the chartered libertines of the press, whose eloquence, like bad paper money, is always subject to a heavy discount. But as they were accustomed to denounce the treaty of commerce with France as a blunder about improbable projects of insurrection, so now they never let slip an opportunity of penning the most ridiculous assertions against our other great customer of the West, calculated to perpetuate delusions, and forming the fruitful source of that international acrimony which not unfrequently ripens into war.

War News and Army Items.

August 15. We have no further particulars from Mobile.

The Cincinnati Gazette has despatches from before Atlanta, to August 10. On the 6th a portion of the 23d Corps made a charge upon the enemy's works, which was not successful. The 14th Corps pushed forward with a better result, and subsequently our whole line advanced. On the 9th the city of Atlanta was vigorously shelled from our entire line. Gen. Sherman's lines now extend from within one mile of the Macon Railroad, near East Point, around to the Chattahoochee, and these have been made very strong. The rebel works have also been strengthened. There is evidence that Hood has been largely reinforced, and the defenses of Atlanta, no doubt, will be desperately defended.

The army of the Potomac, before Petersburg, with the exception of picket firing, appears to be idle: it may be the calm before the storm. Both sides were strengthening their works. There is concurrent evidence that Lee has been sending reinforcements to Early, and it is now very evident that active operations, for the present, are to be transferred to the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan's advance surprised Early, and the latter retreated rapidly before him. Sheridan having got out of the reach of telegraph lines, we have had no news from him for two days, but all his preliminary operations were successful. The reinforcements sent from Petersburg were anticipated by Gen. Grant, and there is reason to believe there is a formidable Union army to conduct operations in the Valley.

It is stated that General Ledlie, who commanded the First Division of the ninth Corps, in the assault on the intrenchments at Petersburg, July 30, has been killed. General Burnside, it is also stated, has been relieved of the command of the ninth Corps, for disobeying Meade's orders in reference to said assault.

August 16. Sheridan's forces overtook Early near Middletown; but after a slight skirmish the rebels broke and ran for a safer stand point. At latest accounts Sheridan was at Strausburg. The rebel scouts, in small squads, are in the rear of our forces bushwhacking.

Admiral Farragut's official despatches to the Navy Department add nothing to the details we previously had.

The Richmond (Va.) papers of August 11th and 12th had been received at Fortress Monroe. The following items are reprinted from them:

Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker, captured in Georgia upwards of five months ago, has been released from Castle Thunder, and goes down on a flag of truce boat. She was exchanged as a surgeon, and has arrived at Old Point.

The Savannah Republican in relation to the recent movements in Upper Georgia, is joyful: We hold our position at Atlanta, and to crown the glory of our victory, the famous General Stoneman has been vanquished. He and 500 hundred of his men have arrived at Macon. This is glorious news enough for a campaign. The sudden appearance of Roddy at Newman, and his signal victory over the Yankees at that point, was as much unexpected as gratifying. He is now in Sherman's rear, with a large veteran force, and we shall soon hear from him again.

A telegram from Washington, says: It has been ascertained that all of Lee's army proper, with the exception of one division of Longstreet's corps, has been withdrawn from Petersburg and sent, as is supposed, to the Valley. Counter movements have been made by General Grant, and the probability now is, that a great battle will be fought north of Richmond.

Advices from New Orleans on the 6th inst., state that it is being reported that the enemy in considerable force were crossing the Atchafalaya on the 28th ult. General Ullmann was sent with a brigade of infantry two regiments of cavalry, and a battery, to make the reconnaissance. He found the enemy to the number of about 15,000, part of whom had actually crossed. Several skirmishes ensued, resulting in driving the enemy back to the other side of the river. Our loss was two killed and fourteen wounded. Two days after, a force had assembled to destroy the telegraph, but they were repulsed with considerable loss by a scouting party of Union soldiers, with the loss of their captain and six privates, killed, besides several wounded.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 9, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

The War Department has authorized the raising of TWO REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, in Kentucky, for the period of twelve months.

These troops will be credited upon the late call of the President for 500,000 men, and together with other enlistments that are now going on, it is confidently believed that the quota of our State will be filled.

As these two regiments are intended to supply the place, in part, of the twelve months men now in the service, who have so ably defended the State, and are about to be mustered out, it is hoped that every effort will be used to recruit this force in the shortest time that is allowed.

If a full company is not raised by the time set for the draft the parts of companies will be consolidated, due regard being had to the claims of recruiting officers—and the same rule will be applied to regiments.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant General.

United States bounties will be paid as follows:

For recruits for one year's service..... \$100 00
For recruits for two years' service..... 200 00
For recruits for three years' service..... 300 00

First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—

To one year's recruits..... 33 33
To two years' recruits..... 66 66
To three years' recruits..... 100 00

The pay of 1st sergeants infantry per month..... 24 00
The pay of 2d sergeants infantry per month..... 20 00
The pay of corporals infantry per month..... 18 00
The pay of privates per month..... 16 00

August 12-4tw-356.

Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them closely or if permitted to run at large, keep them securely muzzled for the space of sixty days from this date. Any person or persons failing or refusing to comply with this requisition, subject themselves to a fine of \$20 and costs, recoverable upon warrant before the police Judge. The Marshal and Policemen are hereby required to enforce this order.

G. W. GWINN, Mayor.

July 11th 1864.—2m.—342.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is **ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY**, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered—		\$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank,		72,022 48
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit,		124,273 40
Hartford, P. & E. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest,	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest,	10,000	13,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest,	3,500	4,025 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest,	25,000	29,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburg, R. R., (3d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest,	25,000	26,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (Gt. Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest,	25,000	29,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest,	25,000	26,000 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest,	50,000	57,000 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R., Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest,	18,000	18,360 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	38,000	39,140 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	30,000	33,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	10,000	10,600 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	3,000	3,240 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	50,000	52,500 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest,	25,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual int.,	25,000	27,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	25,000	29,250 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual int.,	50,000	56,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual int.,	38,000	41,420 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual int.,	21,000	21,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1858), 6 per cent, annual interest,	60,000	65,400 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly,	75,000	81,750 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest,	198,000	198,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	182,500	191,625 00
United States [5-20s] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	109,000	172,380 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	200,000	200,000 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, R. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	50,000	52,500 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	50,000	50,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	10,000	11,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest,	25,000	26,250 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest,	15,000	15,000 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest,	31,000	34,720 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest,	76,000	50,920 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest,	20,000	21,200 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1853, 1854,	23,410	22,239 00
50 Shares Hartford & N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock,	50,000	110,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock,	30,000	32,600 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock,	10,700	16,050 00
400 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock,	5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk., Waterbury, Conn.,	5,000	5,000 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk., Stafford Springs, Conn.,	5,000	5,000 00
30 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk., Providence, R. I.,	1,300	1,800 00
200 Shares Reverse Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass.,	26,000	21,600 00
100 Shares First National Bank S'tk., Boston, Mass.,	10,000	11,500 00
200 Shares Bk of the State R. Co., St. Louis, Mo.,	20,000	15,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	10,000	8,500 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	20,000	15,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk's S'tk., Phil. Pa.,	20,000	24,000 00
500 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn.,	50,000	71,000 00
40 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn.,	44,000	53,680 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.,	30,000	35,550 00
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.,	25,000	33,750 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.,	7,500	12,000 00
140 Shares Atina Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.,	14,000	14,840 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Conn.,	5,000	5,900 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,	20,000	22,800 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn.,	10,000	12,400 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,	10,000	11,800 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk., Hartford, Conn.,	10,000	10,800 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City,	40,000	47,000 00
100 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk., N. Y. City,	30,000	40,500 00
200 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City,	20,000	38,000 00

Total assets of Company,..... \$3,401,938 56

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,..... None.
Losses adjusted and due,..... None.
Losses adjusted and not due,..... 5,478 00
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,..... 122,625 02
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.,..... 200 00

Total liabilities,..... \$128,303 52

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Henckes, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENCKES, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24 day of July, 1864.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 24, 1864.

This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort,

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fourth District—JAMES SPEED.
Fifth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Sixth District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Seventh District—M. L. RICE.
Eighth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. MARY T. RUNYAN. Mrs. R. is an experienced Teacher, and parents would do well to send their daughters to her.

Misses Smith School.—We would call the special attention of our readers to the school notice of the Misses SMITH. Although they have been in our city but a short time, they have proved themselves competent Teachers, and we bespeak for them a good school.

Shelbyville Female College.
We desire to call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the advertisement of the Shelbyville Female College. It has been twenty-four years in existence, and during that period young ladies from all sections of the country have been trained for the duties of life within its walls.

The Principal, Rev. DAVID T. STUART, of the Old School Presbyterian Church, is a Christian gentleman, in the strictest sense of that term; and the young ladies of the College, soon learn to love and reverence him as a parent—an adviser and safe guide. We know, that those parents and guardians who desire to send their children and wards to a Boarding School, can not send them to a better one than the Shelbyville Female College.

"A Capital Guard, who works on the Fortifications," is informed that we never publish any communication, unless we know the writer.

Three Vice Presidents of the United States have proved traitors, and been leaders in treason: AARON BURN, JOHN C. CALHOUN, and JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.

The rebel pirate off Sandy Hook is still at work. Her hull is marked: "Tallahassee of London, 1864." Her engine is marked: "J. & W. Dudgeon, London." She is commanded by JNO. TAYLOR WOOD, and has three heavy guns.

The great railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee river which the rebels destroyed was re-built by General SHERMAN, and trains passed over it on Friday. Cars now run to within three miles of Atlanta.

Messrs. BEN WADE, of Ohio, and HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, have published a long letter against President LINCOLN, because he refused to sign the bill for reconstructing States in rebellion. They are also trying to get up a Convention at Buffalo to nominate another candidate for the Presidency!

Grand Concert at the Metropolitan.
Opportunities for recreation and amusement are rare in our city, at this time; and consequently citizens will be gratified to see by the announcement in another column that there will be a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music at the Metropolitan Hall, on Friday evening next, August 19.—Let there be a general turn out, and a full attendance.

Guerrilla Doings.
On the night of the 12th August "a band of four rebel guerrillas, on a robbing expedition in the neighborhood of Woodburn, after going to several houses, called up a Mr. Morehead. He refused to open the door, and they undertook to break it down. While engaged at that, Mr. Morehead went up stairs and commenced shooting at the scoundrels. They soon left, leaving one of their number dead, who proved to be a young man named Derald, a rebel citizen of the neighborhood. If Mr. Morehead's example was generally followed, it would be discovered that a large portion of the guerrilla bands are made up of just such characters.

Six or seven guerrillas, under the great scoundrel Harper, on the 14th, (Sunday), went to the House of Worship at Round Pond, Juring services, and took therefrom Mr. Harvey Travelsted, and conveying him out of gunshot hearing of the congregation, murdered him.

Adam Johnson, the rebel chief, crossed the Ohio river at Saline bar, near Shawneetown, Illinois, and captured several steamers aground,—some loaded with Government stock. He robbed the boats, and then made the officers pay large sums to prevent him from burning them.

It is reported that on the 16th Henderson was deserted by the citizens; the rebels were threatening to attack the Federal forces in the place; and the gunboats in the river opposite were ready to shell the town.

A band of rebel marauders are infesting Pond Creek settlement, in Jefferson county, robbing citizens of money, horses, etc., and committing abominable outrages.

Public Speaking.
CHARLES EGINTON, Esq., Union Candidate for Elector, will address the people—
At Harrodsburg, Wednesday, August 17.
At Salvisa, Thursday, August 18.
At Versailles, Friday, August 19.
At Nicholasville, Saturday, August 20.
Commencing on each occasion at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The public generally, including the ladies, are invited to attend. Friends in the several localities will please circulate information of appointments.

After a week of excessively warm weather, we had a glorious rain yesterday, (Tuesday) about noon.

The people are subscribing rapidly for the Government 7-30 loan. The amount taken August 13, 14, and 15, was \$3,019,000.

Military District of Kentucky.
That part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland river has never been transferred to the Department of the Ohio. By a special telegram from Washington to the Cincinnati Gazette we learn that it has recently been so transferred; that the entire State of Kentucky will hereafter constitute a Military District in the Department of Ohio; and by order of the President, Brevet Maj. General BURBRIDGE is assigned to the command of the Military District of Kentucky, with his brevet rank, and is authorized to exercise, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, the direction of all the power of a commander of a department, which are not required by law to be exercised by such department commander.

We learn that MAY HAMILTON and RICHMOND BERRY, two notorious guerrillas, have been sent en route to Bloomfield, Nelson county, to be executed, in retaliation for the heartless murder of the aged patriot Mr. J. R. JONES, by guerrillas, near that place a few weeks ago.

W. LINGENFELTER, J. W. LINGENFELTER, and GEORGE W. WAINSCOTT, guerrillas, were sent a few days since to Williamsstown, to be executed on the 15th August, in retaliation for the murder by guerrillas of Messrs. SCHOOGINS and SIMPSON, in Grant county.

Re-enlistments.—Gen. Lindsey's Circular.
We would call the attention of recruiting officers to the Circular of Gen. LINDSEY, published in to-day's issue. We would also invite the men whose terms are about to expire to it. It is desirable that all should re-enlist. As Gen. LINDSEY says, they have proved themselves worthy the name of veterans. It is to be hoped all will promptly enroll their names for three years.

In this connection we would again note the fact, that drafted men and substitutes do not get bounties. Only those who enlist are entitled to, and receive the bounties offered by the Government.

Col. John Mason Brown's Order.
We refer readers to the notice of Colonel JNO. MASON BROWN, commanding Second Brigade, which we publish to-day. It is just the order we should expect from him. Whilst vigilant and active in vigorous efforts to crush the rebellion, and put a stop to all guerrilla and marauding expeditions, on the part of rebel bands, Col. Brown's will exact from his command strict obedience to the rules and articles of war. Discipline and obedience are necessary requisites to a true soldier. As the lamented NELSON truly said: "The soldier that steals will not fight." And Col. Brown does not intend to permit depredations and irregularities in his command. Should any of his troops be guilty of such unsoldierly practices, all the aggrieved have to do will be to present the facts, duly authenticated, and he will redress the grievance and punish the offenders.

The Forty-fifth Kentucky, we think, on investigation, will be found to be clear of the depredations and irregularities, to which Col. Brown alludes as having reached him by rumor. There was a portion of another regiment passed through that section recently, the officers as well as men of which appeared to be on a drunken rampage, and our information is, that they were the depredators complained of.

The Fremont Movement.
Wilke's Spirit of the Times, a most influential New York Journal, was one of the earliest and most able of the advocates of FREMONT; but now denounces the course which has been taken in regard to his nomination, and declares that the movement, "through its orators and organs, has resolved itself into a mere auxiliary agency to the nomination of McCLELLAN." The Spirit says that "it was the restive hostility of ardent men to Mr. LINCOLN's retention of pro-slavery Generals, and the suspicion that he was disposed to compromise with the rebellion, which gave shape and vigor to the organization of the radical Democracy." * * "and yet, strangely enough, we now find it in practical alliance with the Copperhead tactics, and combining with them actively in restoring their most pernicious representatives to popular esteem." The Spirit further states that FREMONT and the Fremont movement have been appropriated by the Copperheads, and are now skillfully directed in behalf of reactionary, if not disloyal movements; and that "the present attitude of this organization is simply that of an auxiliary to the advancement of McCLELLAN."

FREMONT and his most active partisans, many of whom are disappointed place hunters, have avowed their intention to take any candidate that can be presented, who is likely to defeat LINCOLN—proving that there is no principle involved in their opposition.

The Wade and Davis Pronouncement.
The Fremont, the Copperhead, the Conservative, and the Peace Democratic factions are exultant over the manifesto of BEN. F. WADE and HENRY WINTER DAVIS against President LINCOLN, because he refused to approve and sign the bill that those gentlemen got up to "reconstruct" the States in rebellion. We would publish the manifesto, but its length precludes our doing so. As the New York Times pertinently observes, it is a curious document—not so much for anything it contains as for what it indicates. "It purports to aim at protecting the constitutional rights of Congress against the usurpations of President LINCOLN. Its real object is to defeat his election, and aid the success of the Democratic party. We have tried very hard to ascribe it to some other motive, but we find it impossible. It may have had its origin in the arrogance and presumption of the two persons who have issued it, for they have for months evinced an uneasy intolerance of any rule but their own in national affairs; but the immediate purpose of the demonstration is none the less apparent. The time of its issue, the spirit that pervades it, and the exhortation with which it closes, combine to show that Messrs. WADE and DAVIS seek the defeat of Mr. LINCOLN in the pending canvass, and, as a necessary consequence, the election of his Democratic opponent, whoever he may prove to be.

"It would be idle to argue with these gentlemen against the wisdom or justice of this endeavor. No two men in the nation have been more clamorous for a vigorous prosecution of the war—none more intolerant of every one who faltered or hesitated in the crusade of hatred and extermination which they have ceaselessly proclaimed, than they. No measure has been too extreme, no policy too violent, no mode of warfare too savage for their tastes. They have led the van in the blind race of radicalism and barbarism in which they have seduced many public men of wiser judgments and calmer passions than themselves. They have scouted the idea, whenever it has been presented in any form of closing the war until not only should Slavery be abolished, but until the people of the Southern States should have been reduced to the condition of helpless and hopeless vassals of the Central Government. They now issue a manifesto, of which the evident intent is to put the Government into the hands of a party, and the Executive power into the hands of a President, who will end the war by a compromise of every contested question out of which it has arisen, if not by the concession of independence of the rebel States.

"We do not accuse them of inconsistency in thus acting. We do not believe them guilty of it. On the contrary, we regard their present demonstration as simply and strictly in keeping with their course from the beginning. There has probably been no time since the war commenced when they would not rather have conceded independence to the Slave States than consent to their resumption of their place in the Union, and the renewed enjoyment of their rights under the Federal Constitution. They have sought, steadily and consistently, their conquest, subjugation and extermination as States, in order that they might found upon them a new empire based upon their own ideas, and to be ruled by their counsels. They have sustained the war, not as a means of restoring the Union, but to free the slaves, seize the lands, crush the spirit, destroy the rights and blot out forever the political freedom of the people inhabiting the Southern States. So long as the war promised to give them these results, so long they were for its prosecution. At the first indication that it might be closed before these results should be accomplished, all interest in the issue merges in their political and personal resentment. The real crime of President Lincoln in their eyes, is not that he has in any way or to any extent invaded the rights of Congress, or usurped power not conferred upon him by the Constitution, but that he has evinced a purpose to restore the States to their old allegiance and the Union to its old integrity, upon terms more in conformity with the spirit of Republican Government than those which they seek to impose. His inquisitions of Congressional rights,—his usurpations of Executive power,—would not disturb them if they were practiced on their behalf, and for the furtherance of their schemes.

We enter upon no argument in refutation of the assertions or sophistries of this document. Neither branch of its contents deserves serious consideration, and both have been so often urged by the more virulent portion of the Copperhead press, as to have lost the poor merit of novelty. The President approved some of the principles embodied in the Reconstruction bill of Congress, and disapproved of others. He declined, therefore, to sign the bill, but declared his purpose to act in his Executive capacity upon those principles of the bill which met his approbation. There would seem to be in this nothing especially mysterious or specially dangerous; yet Messrs. Wade and Davis discover in it more perils to the independence of Congress and the people, than ever menaced England from the usurpations of the whole race of Stuarts. The President desires to terminate the system of rebellion made inevitable, just as soon as the Government by military power, which as the public safety will permit; and he therefore proposes to hand it over to the loyal citizens of those States just as soon as they shall number one tenth of the aggregate voting population. This is a large and liberal concession to the loyal sentiment of the South and to the just popular distrust of military power; and its tendency and purpose are to put the government of the Southern States into the hands of their loyal people, just as soon as the public welfare will permit. But Messrs. Wade and Davis can see in it nothing but an attempt on the part of the President to control their votes, and thus secure his own election. The very measures taken by the President to secure the deliverance of the nation from the curse of Slavery, are in one breath ridiculed by these gentlemen as unconstitutional. Their manifesto is simply an elaborate and determined effort to fasten upon the President the stale charge of usurpation, and to fortify in the public mind that vague distrust and dislike which the Cop-

perheads have been for months instilling, and upon which they rely for his defeat.

"Now, it is by no means impossible that the joint efforts of the various parties thus combined may accomplish this result. If Mr. Lincoln is to encounter the active hostility of every Union man who censures some single act of his Administration, in addition to that of the Democratic party, which seeks to grasp the power and patronage now placed in his hands; if he is to answer to every professed friend for every personal disappointment he may have inflicted, for every instance of attempted dictation he may have resented, for every failure to discard his own views and adopt in their stead others sought to be thrust upon him; if every Union man feels at liberty to abandon the Union cause as maintained by the Union party, and vote for the bitter foes of both, to gratify some fancied personal injury or neglect, it would not be very strange if a combination at once so unprincipled and so malignant should achieve success. The responsibility rests with the people. We do not believe that they will suffer themselves to be misled, and the cause of the country to be betrayed, by men at once so selfish and so base. But, if they would save the cause they love from this catastrophe, they must awake at once to the real character, and promptly crush the designed effect, of such manifestoes as that which has furnished the occasion of these remarks."

Proposed Assassination of Gen. Burbridge.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 15th August has the following:
On Saturday last a man calling himself G. A. Mason, arrived here from Lexington, Ky. In the evening he made himself noticeable in a room on Sixth street—the "free and easy," we believe—by heaping all the abuse his tongue was capable of upon our Government, the Administration, and soldiers in the field. At the same place he made the acquaintance of a certain party whom he supposed to be, like himself, an Englishman. Seemingly to place confidence in this new acquaintance, he took him into a private apartment, where after indulging in a little more abuse, he unfolded to him a plan of rather startling character, viz: the assassination of Maj. Gen. Burbridge, who has of late rendered himself so odious to the secessionists of Kentucky. Gen. Burbridge appeared to have a large share in the fellow's stock of hate, judging from epithets which he received in the course of the man's whispered converse with his confident. After explaining his plan—which was to kill the General with an air gun—Mason offered his companion \$400 in gold if he would undertake the job of assassination. The party to whom this infamous proposition was thus made, desired time to reflect thereon and agreed to meet Mason at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, the following (Sunday) morning, at nine o'clock. They then parted, Mason leaving the place, while the other went to the Ninth Street Station, and divulged the affair to Lieut. McGraw and Sergt. Robinson, who, with commendable promptitude, accompanied him to the point of meeting, at the designated hour, and arrested Mason. Upon examination of the prisoner's papers, papers and notes were found, showing him to be an Englishman by birth; that he had been two years in the rebel army; that he was imprisoned in the old Capital Prison, and that since his release he has travelled all over the West and South, and the Canadas, and passing frequently through our lines.—About his person there were found also a heavy revolver, a slung-shot, and some money, including a considerable sum in gold.—Mason will be held to await advices from the proper authorities.

DIED.
At Greensburg, Ky., on the 8th inst., after a protracted illness, Miss DAISY MCCORKLE, daughter of Mr. J. M. McCorkle, aged 17 years and 3 months.
September 10, 1864, at his residence in Mobile, Alabama, WILLIAM TANNER, Esq., for several years a resident of this city, and Editor and Proprietor of the Kentucky Yeoman.
Mr. TANNER was a genial and warm hearted gentleman, a good citizen, and devoted to his friendship. He had many and warm friends here, who will sympathize with his family in their bereavement.
October 11, 1864, at Mobile, Alabama, ROBERT M. TANNER, in the 17th year of his age, youngest son of the late William Tanner, Esq., formerly of Frankfort.

August 1, 1864, Mr. JOHN D. THOMAS, in the 70th year of his age, a citizen of Harrison county.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.
December 25, 1863—tf.

FOURTH VOLUME
Of Metcalf's Reports now ready—1st 2d and 3d can also be obtained, price \$5 00 each.
S. C. BULL.
Frankfort, July 8, 1864.—341

High School for Boys and Girls.
THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864, to which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.
August 16, 1864.—tw4wlm—358.

GREENWOOD
FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal.
THE Thirty-second semi-annual session of this school will commence on Monday, September 5th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including fuel and lights.....\$120.00
Tuition in primary branches.....15.00
Tuition in Common English branches.....20.00
Tuition in higher English branches, including French and Latin.....25.00
Music on Piano.....30.00
Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.
For further information address the Principal.
August 17, 1864.—tw4wlm—

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUE, has been employed to preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor KINKEL, with the assistance of Miss FLORENCE NORVELL, will have charge of the Music Department. Special attention is paid to the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of the same grade.
Apply for Circulars to the Principal,
D. T. STUART,
Shelbyville, Ky.
August 17, 1864.—tw4wlm—

Re-Enlistments.
HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., August 16th, 1864.
CIRCULAR:
The War Department has authorized the re-enlistment of all twelve months Kentucky regiments now in the service, for the term of one, two, or three years, either as cavalry or infantry, as they may elect.
The attention of all officers recruiting, is called to a general order issued from District Headquarters, at Lexington, Ky., dated August 13th, 1864, and are earnestly requested to co-operate and effect the re-enlistment of their respective commands, for the term of three years, if possible, as these soldiers have shown by their tried valor and patriotism, that they are worthy of the name of veterans, of whose services the State and Government are justly proud.
Re-enlistments will be conducted in accordance with prescribed regulations heretofore issued.

The bounties and pay of soldiers by the United States is as follows:
For recruits for one year's service..... \$100 00
For recruits for two years' service..... 200 00
For recruits for three years' service..... 300 00
First instalment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—
To one year recruits..... 55 33
To two years' recruits..... 66 66
To three years' recruits..... 100 00
The pay of 1st sergeant, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 24 00
The pay of sergeants, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 20 00
The pay of corporals, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 18 00
The pay of privates, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 16 00
No premium whatever, for the procurement of recruits, will hereafter be paid by the United States.
Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished either before or after draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant General of Ky.

GRAND CONCERT
—OF—
Vocal and Instrumental Music,

GIVEN BY THE GEORGETOWN
AMATEUR BAND, at Metropolitan
Hall, Frankfort, on FRIDAY
EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1864.

COME ONE! COME ALL!
For particulars see Programme.
August 17, 1864.—358—tw2t.

NOTICE.
HEAD-QUARTERS, EMINENCE, KY.,
August 13, 1864.

To the Citizens of the Counties of Shelby, Henry, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Owen, Grant and Boone:

INFORMATION having been received by rumor, of depredations and irregularities having been committed previous to my arrival at this point by soldiers of this command, I request that I may be informed of any such as have occurred, or may occur, that they may be promptly and thoroughly investigated.
Complaints should be substantiated by responsible affidavits, that action may be taken.
All officers of this command are required to receipt for provisions or forage taken by them, no matter how small the quantity.
JNO. MASON BROWN,
Colonel commanding 2d Brigade.
August 17, 1864.—358—tw4wlm.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS.
HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST
MARSHAL GENERAL, AND GENERAL
SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING
SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY,
SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 120.

EXTRACT.
II. The attention of all officers in the Recruiting and Provost Marshal's Department in this State, is directed to the terms of the following telegraphic order from the Provost Marshal General, and are directed to act in accordance therewith.
W. H. SIDELL, Maj. 15th U. S. Inf.,
A. A. P. M. G. and G. S. V. R. S. for Ky.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th, 1864.
Maj. W. H. SIDELL, A. A. P. M. G.:
The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the Act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it.
(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.
Aug. 15, 1864.—[Lou. Press.]—tw7ts—357.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN
HAS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES R. WATSON'S Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions. He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage.
He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made.
Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864.—352—6m.

Notice to Jail Builders.

HARRODSBURG, KY.,
August 2d, 1864.
IN pursuance to an order of the Court of Claims of Mercer county, Ky., entered up at its last session, we hereby give notice to all jail builders that we are now ready to let out the contract of building the stone jail in Mercer county. Any one wishing to enter a bid can do so by calling upon either of the undersigned, or addressing them by mail. Any one wishing to see the plan and specifications of said jail can do so by calling upon Jas. H. Stagg. Bids will be received until the second Monday in September.
THOS. EDWARDS,
JAS. H. STAGG,
D. W. THOMPSON,
D. I. JACKSON,
W. E. CLELLAND,
Committee.
August 8, 1864.—354—4tw.

Dissolution.

THE partnership between J. L. MOORE & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted by note or account to J. L. Moore, or J. L. Moore & Son, will be expected to make immediate payment. Either party are authorized to settle the business.
J. L. MOORE,
W. B. MOORE.
P. S.—J. L. MOORE will continue the business as the old stand, on Main street.
Frankfort, Ky., July 20th, 1864.—346—tw4w.

POPULAR LOAN:
Seven and Three-tenths per Cent.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1864.
CERTIFICATES being now ready, I will receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money; said Notes being convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.
W. D. GALLAGHER,
Depository United States,
August 5, 1864.—353—tw6t.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.
The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.
All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.
Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.
The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15, on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.
Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
August 8, 1864.—354—tw2td&w2t.

High School for Young Ladies,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.
All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction.
Terms, per session of twenty weeks.....\$20 00
JNO. R. HENDRICK.
August 8, 1864.—354—tw1m.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS,

In the Basement of the Presbyterian Church,

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the Terms (to be hereafter announced,) will be as reasonable as possible.

Frankfort, August 10, 1864.—355—tw1m.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 5, 1864,

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session.

No extra.

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July 20, 1864.

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THE Collegiate year, including a period of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions; the first session commencing on Monday, September 12, 1864, and the second on Monday, January 30, 1865.
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